

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GAME COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

INCLUDING A REPORT OF THE

CHIEF GAME PROTECTOR

TO THE COMMISSION

FOR

THE YEAR 1911.

HARRISBURG:
C. E. AUGHINBAUGH, PRINTER TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
1912.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

To His Excellency, John K. Tener, Governor of Pennsylvania:—

Sir:—In compliance with the act of June 25, 1895, creating the Board of Game Commissioners of this Commonwealth and prescribing its duties, we herewith respectfully submit to you our report of work done through and under our direction during the year intervening between December 1, 1910, and December 1, 1911; and that you may the more thoroughly understand the situation and grounds upon which this report is based, we attach hereto a copy of the report of our Secretary for the same period.

From what we have been able to gather from this and other reports made to us, and from a personal examination made in different parts of the State, we feel satisfied that song and insectivorous birds of all kinds, classed as wild birds other than game birds, are increasing in this State, and the benefit to the Commonwealth from this increase from economic point of view is most marked.

The increase of game birds, beyond that of last year is evident in many sections of the Commonwealth; Quail being more plentiful in Western Pennsylvania than for many years; this increase of Quail being in evidence in most of the Counties of the Commonwealth, excepting the Northern tier, and a limited number of Counties in the Southeastern part of the State, where because of close cultivation, it is impossible for these birds to exist at all.

More Ruffed-grouse have been seen during the past summer and fall, and more have been killed in the State during the open season just past, than has been the case for five or more years.

The reports of Wild Turkeys have been exceedingly flattering, and we believe there are more Wild Turkeys in the State today than there has been for many years.

There is no doubt whatever about the very decided increase of Deer and Bear. More Deer have been seen in the State than for twenty-five or more years, and while perhaps no more deer were killed, because of the law prohibiting the killing of any deer excepting a "male deer with horns visible above the hair," this same provision has saved the lives of many does and small deer, that otherwise would have been slaughtered. While we are not, at this time, in position to definitely state the number of men killed and wounded in mistake for

deer in the United States during the hunting season just passed, we take pleasure in saying that not one single instance of this kind in this State has come to our notice. We know there have been several men killed in this State and a number wounded during our open season this year, some accidentally and some in mistake for Turkeys, but not one in mistake for deer; this condition speaks for itself, and the increase of deer or the success of hunters is only incidental.

Notwithstanding the reported increase of Bear, there seems to have been fewer killed than for several years; this we believe is due to the elimination of the steel-trap in taking bear, and not to a reduced number of Bear in the woods. The Bear by nature being timid and sly, and a night-prowler is not so easily taken as some might suppose.

Rabbits seem to have been plentiful all over the State and large numbers were taken in various ways.

Taken altogether, the hunting season just passed, appears to us to have been a successful one from the standpoint of game captured.

We view with alarm the disposition of many to use high-power rifles in the neighborhood of towns, near public roads and thickly settled rural communities, and that no more accidents from the same have been reported, is a source of surprise and wonder to us. With the increase of travel that must come because of improved roads, we feel the danger from this source will surely increase and be a serious menace to human life during the open season for deer; even under present conditions when men are compelled to look before they shoot. What can be done to restrict, if not eliminate this danger is a most perplexing question.

We recognize the benefit of an outing with gun and dog.

We appreciate the value of expert-riflemen as a National defence in time of war.

We understand that the experience secured in hunting and in camp life, in traversing our forests by day or by night, fits our young men to meet the responsibilities of life, as nothing else can fit them.

We realize that the value of the food-supply secured through hunting means much to many people.

But, we also recognize the fact that but a limited portion of our people hunt, not over three per cent. at the outside, and consider that the remaining ninety-seven per cent. are entitled to some protection, the year round, from the reckless man with a high-power rifle in his hands. We hope to give this question careful consideration during the coming year.

While the drafting of the act of June 3rd, 1911, making a uniform open season for certain game animals and birds, did not originate with the Game Commission, we heartily indorse its provisions in the main, for several reasons:—

That the weather is more seasonable for hunting.

That game of all kinds is better able to take care of itself on the 1st of November, than it could do upon October 15th.

That the game is more mature and of better quality, than it would be earlier in the season.

That the majority of our song and insectivorous birds are gone to their winter-homes by the 1st of November, and are not liable to be killed as they might be in October.

That because of possible rains, or snows, the danger of possible forest-fires has been reduced to the minimum.

We consider the open season for game birds, as fixed by the last Legislature at six weeks, to be at least two weeks longer than it should be.

We call your attention to the financial statement as made to us by our Secretary.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES B. PENROSE,

President.

WM. B. McCALEB,

JNO. M. PHILLIPS,

C. K. SOBER,

LANING HARVEY,

ARTHUR CHAPMAN,

Board of Game Commissioners.



REPORT OF THE
CHIEF GAME PROTECTOR
FOR THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR 1911.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 4, 1911.

To the Honorable Board of Game Commissioners of Pennsylvania:—

Gentlemen:—In making this annual report, I feel that I cannot do better than to reiterate what I have said in my report dated December 1st, 1910, namely, that our work as a Game Commissione appears to have been rewarded to a marked degree, through a splendid increase of animal and bird life, classed as wild, both of game and otherwise, in this Commonwealth, and also through a better understanding with the people.

In my varied travels throughout the State, I almost daily come in contact with some one, interested enough in the conservation of our wild-life to observe conditions, and who because of that interest, has noted the rapid, I might say the phenomenal, increase of especially, our wild birds, other than game-birds; many of these reports regarding conditions strictly local; the observer attributing this increase, to the special interest in this matter taken in his immediate neighborhood. This is, no doubt, the cause, and just as the special territory referred to, has been benefited by the special interest of the people located upon that territory, so the next section, and the next, has come under the same educational influence, until the entire State has been covered, and our bird-life has been accorded a peace and rest never given before in my memory, not through special fear of our officers, or of any punishment that might be dealt to the violator, but because the people, old and young, of all classes, are everywhere learning the value of the life-work of birds, and are helping us in our work of protection. Many clubs and organizations are constantly being formed in this State for that purpose.

This matter has been taken up in our public schools; it is being considered by many organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, and other efforts to educate, especially the young, along correct lines, with the result, that not only the number, but also the varieties of birds, appear to be greater than I have ever known before in this Common-

wealth. This is the result of absolute protection. The only exception that I find along this line is the efforts made by certain people, out of the State, to secure dollars from the unsophisticated, and I am frequently in receipt of applications from young men, especially in the backwoods, who desire certificates to practice taxidermy, their education along this line being secured through some correspondence schools in the West. Whether or not this urging of men into parting with good dollars for something that cannot benefit them in this State, is legitimate, or not, is a question, and I have referred this matter to the U. S. postal authorities, for under our law not one single bird or animal can legally be killed for scientific purposes, unless the holder of the certificate, authorizing such killing, be either connected with some Public Museum, or a teacher of Ornithology in the Public Schools of the State.

Game.

While it is surprising to me, a decided increase of our various kinds of game is also reported. Quail are said to be more plentiful in Western and Southwestern Pennsylvania than for thirty years; a most notable increase is reported from many other sections, especially Central Pennsylvania, and even from the Northeast comes good reports. Turkeys appear to be more plentiful than for years, and we have both written and verbal statements to the effect that more turkeys have been seen and heard in this State during the present year, than for many years. More wild turkeys have been killed during the open season, this year, than have been killed for many years in this State and more appear to be left. Birds of this kind have been seen on territory far removed from where turkeys have been seen or known to exist; in some instances, they are reported in forests from which turkeys apparently were exterminated thirty or more years ago. Ruffed-grouse are reported fairly plentiful in some sections, and extremely scarce in other sections, where only recently they were found in numbers.

When I consider the unfavorable conditions surrounding our game of all kinds, I am lead to wonder how any increase is possible. In the East, really throughout the entire State, where farming is carried on to any extent, close cultivation has driven the Quail from the briar-patch and wood-lot, to the meadow and the grain-fields, where about the time they are ready to hatch, along comes the reaper, the mower, or the horse-rake, to the serious disadvantage of the birds. They face from late spring to early autumn the farmer with his paris-green on potatoes, for unfortunately for those birds, they appear to be lovers of potatoe bugs, and eat them whenever possible; they are compelled to roost in unprotected places, the swamp wherein they formerly

found safety, both by day and by night, has been drained. The turkeys and grouse must meet the dangers of forest-fires. Each one of our birds must face its natural enemies of all kinds—the owl, the crow, the house-cat, the worthless dog, that is compelled to hunt for a living, and smaller vermin of all kinds, and last, but not least, improved fire-arms in the hands of experts, who travel in automobiles, and who because of this rapid transit, are able to cover several tracts of woods, or fields, in the morning, doing the same thing in another direction that afternoon. None of these men would think of taking your newspaper or can of milk from your door-step, but many of them do not hesitate to take game birds or animals contrary to the provisions of law, failing to remember that every citizen of the Commonwealth has an undivided interest in that bird or animal, and that the taking illegally, is just as much a wrong as would be the taking of the newspaper or the milk. I am, therefore, surprised that there is any increase of our game, really that there is any game at all, and I cannot see, under present conditions, how this condition can be continued.

Bounties.

Those in authority in this State have seen fit to reduce the appropriation heretofore made for the payment of bounties, which action, I most deeply and sincerely regret, for I know that with the increase of vermin, comes additional danger to our game and wild bird-life, a condition to be deplored. The Game Commission has the satisfaction of knowing, that it has done everything in its power, to combat this condition, still it appears that in spite of our most strenuous effort, vermin is to be increased. If those who are by their unreasonable opposition to the Resident Hunters' License bill, blocked its passage, and prevented the creation of a fund, through which vermin could be exterminated, feel that they have done a good work, I presume the matter is for them. I certainly do not envy them their thoughts, and feel satisfied that no real benefit can come to them through misrepresentation of this matter, for the only bill attempting to secure an appropriation for the payment of bounties was drafted in this office, and presented at our instance.

Shorter Season.

In addition to the extermination of vermin, it seems to me that a shortened season, if we expect to preserve our game, is an absolute necessity. The adoption of a uniform open season for game in as far as that might be, is to my mind a step in the right direction, and while the act recently passed opening the season for rabbits, squirrels, grouse, quail and wild turkeys upon the 1st day of November and closing it on the 15th day of December, adds fifteen days to the open

season, as fixed for quail and wild turkeys, by former laws, it has changed the season, so that the birds in the beginning of the season, will be older, and stronger, and better able to care for themselves, than they were upon the 15th of October, and I am satisfied, that in many sections the two weeks added in December will not cause the death of many birds. While I would have preferred, and argued, for an open season of a single month in duration, I feel that this season as fixed is a step in the right direction, and will result in more benefit than injury, to game of all kinds, especially birds. One condition to be regretted, is, that because of the extending of the season for small game beyond the close of the season for deer, there will, no doubt, be some deer killed contrary to law; this condition adds to the work of this office. Experience teaches me that the great majority of hunters prefer rabbit-shooting, to bird-shooting, and that when the season for rabbits and birds opens at the same time, many guns are used in rabbit-hunting, that would otherwise be used for bird-shooting, were the seasons different, and I know too, that when the man hunting for rabbits, has gone through a brush-plot, the bird-hunter, when he comes along, must go into thicker cover where the birds have taken refuge, and where they are much harder to kill. It appears, that when this bill was drafted, Hungarian quail were overlooked, because perhaps, the act of May 1st, 1909, forbade the killing of Hungarian quail for a series of years, and the fact that this limitation had expired, was forgotten. As it now stands, the open season for Hungarian quail, is from October 15th to November 15th of each year, but as there are very few of these birds in this State, there will be but slight reason for hunting them, before the open season for other birds. One of the most beneficial effects of this law, to my mind, is the lessening of the probability of forest-fires. Under ordinary conditions, forests usually dry in October, will have been dampened by either rains or snows, before the middle of November.

Deer.

Our deer in numbers have undoubtedly increased in ever section of the State, where they are found at all. They have really spread into territory where no deer have been found in a wild state for many years. This increase is admitted by almost every person who understands conditions; many of those who have been asserting that the buck-law saved no deer, and that fully as many does were killed, year after year, since the passage of this law, as had ever been killed before, will also have to admit, that our deer have increased to a wonderful extent, apparently forgetting, that there must be a reason for this increase, and that their statements regarding these matters, are, to say the least, slightly inconsistent.

The purpose of this provision is undoubtedly threefold: First, to make hunters look before shooting; Second, to preserve female deer so that they may reproduce and perpetuate their kind; And third, that the young male deer shall be protected until he has attained an age, where he may successfully serve the purpose Nature intended him to serve.

Data collected by the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., shows that not one man has been killed or wounded in mistake for deer, during the past two years, in nine States, wherein the killing of does is prohibited, Pennsylvania being included in that number; while in five States, wherein bucks and does may be killed indiscriminately, in the season of 1909, eighteen (18) men were killed and fully three times that number wounded, not accidentally, but in mistake for deer, and in the season of 1910, twenty-two (22) men were killed in the same States, and several times that number wounded, not accidentally, but in mistake for deer. This condition speaks for itself, and while it may be necessary, after a while, because of this rapid increase of deer, to permit the killing of some does, to be used in camp, we have now secured a safety to the hunters that is extremely satisfactory.

Regarding the second provision, the propriety and necessity for preserving female deer, if we hope to perpetuate and increase the species, it seems to me, there can be no difference of opinion. No sane man in the cattle, or horse, or sheep, or any other domestic live-stock business, would consider success possible, if he permitted the mothers to be destroyed, and the same principle applies to deer.

Right here may be applied the third purpose of the law, providing that only male deer "*with horns visible above the hair*" might be killed. This wording demonstrates, the knowledge and foresight and intent of those drafting this measure. Any one pretending to understand the habits and disposition of deer, knows that the young of that family, reach the age of puberty at sixteen months, or younger, the female fawn born in March or April of one year frequently being followed by a single fawn of her own in June or July of the following year, and by two fawns the year after that. Those who have given the matter consideration know that the male deer, reaches the age of puberty, at the age of sixteen months, or under, and therefore, under this provision, is given the opportunity of begetting its kind, before being exposed to the fire of the riflemen, because we know that a male deer born in April or May of this year, does not and according to the course of Nature, cannot have horns before or during the open season for deer, of the first year of his life, and when the open season of his second year has come, he has reached the age of puberty, and been given the opportunity of serving the purpose of his creation.

That this was the intent of those who drafted this measure, is evi-

dent from the fact, that the first act relating to this subject, the Act of April 15th, 1907, provided that but one deer might be killed by one person in one year, "which in every instance shall be *a male deer with horns.*" Prior to this Act, bucks, does and fawns were killed indiscriminately, the only restrictions being, the close season, and that not more than two deer, big or little, might be legally killed by one person in any one season. Our deer were on the verge of extermination, and additional protection was necessary, if we were to have deer in this State; this provision "*a male deer with horns*" did not seem to serve the purpose intended—that of preserving does and fawns—and the following Legislature reconsidered this matter, and by the Act of May 1st, 1909, section 18, altered the provision, making it read "*which in every instance shall be a male deer with horns visible above the hair.*" Just as plainly saying that no fawn, or baby deer, should legally be killed, as that no doe, or female deer could be legally killed, because no baby deer, under the age of a year, could possibly have horns.

In my last report to you I mentioned the fact that there was considerable controversy among hunters over the possibilities likely to arise out of, or because of, the law permitting the killing of bucks only. For sometime past, really beginning with the date of the passage of this act, I have been in receipt of inquiries, both by letter and verbally, regarding the possible result of this provision, in the matter of both the increase of our deer in numbers, and possible degeneracy. I have listened to many arguments upon this subject, and am in receipt of numerous opinions regarding it. It is a well-known fact that the strongest of the males, either moose, elk, deer or fur-seals, through physical conflict with their fellows, maintain harems, from which the young and consequently weaker animals are driven. Dr. W. T. Hornaday, one of the great naturalists of the World, writes that: "As a principle, I think it is entirely possible for sportsmen to kill off so many males of any given species of deer, moose, elk, that a certain number of females will remain 'barren' each year, that the breeding will be done by the young and immature bucks, instead of the finest and largest animals that Nature produces, * * * * This cannot be anything else than a serious matter. * * * * I believe it is impossible for any one to say much to the purpose about the number of females, that naturally would constitute a proper harem, for white-tail deer; what I may say, should be regarded only as a guess, but think, that one buck should not have *more* than twelve breeding does in his harem, preferably six or eight.

"I think you will do well to keep a close watch on this phase of deer propagation, and when you find that it is no longer possible for sportsmen to bring out a goodly number of bucks of the first class

each year, then, you may be sure the time has come to take such measures as will give a larger number of bucks a chance to reach their full development."

Dr. T. S. Palmer, Assistant Chief of the Biological Survey, at Washington, D. C., writes me to the effect, that in his opinion the killing of large bucks will have but little effect upon the increase or stamina of deer, and cites as an illustration, the fact that male deer only, have been killed in Vermont, for several years, ten or more, with no perceptible decrease, in either the number of fawns found in the woods, or the size, strength, or other physical characteristics of the deer, in that section. You will note the difference of opinion of these leading authorities.

I have made it a point to inquire specially regarding this subject among those interested in the breeding of domestic stock, having the same disposition as deer to maintain harems, and have been almost invariably told that the young male, after reaching an age of two years, was to be preferred for breeding purposes, to a male of four or more years.

Wild Cats.

It appears though from reports received from several sections of the State that there were apparently numbers of "barren" does found in the wood, or at least, there were but few fawns, or fawn-tracks, seen in some sections, while in other sections, fawns were found frequently. The fact that the young deer were plentiful in some sections, and not in others, while the same law relating to the killing of bucks prevailed over the entire State, led me to make special inquiry regarding conditions in the different sections, and I learn that in that part of the State, where few young deer are found, wild cats, are plentiful, while the reverse is the condition where fawns are found in the usual numbers. I have learned of the killing of numbers of large wild cats this fall, one reported as killed in Huntingdon county weighed 50 lbs., another killed in Clinton county and put on the scale, weighed 52 lbs., and had in its stomach a quantity of deer flesh and deer hair. I have reports of three other wild cats killed in this State this fall, that had deer flesh and hair, in their stomachs, and I have the reports from many hunters to the effect, that frequently the deer tracks they struck, had the tracks of a wild cat following the same line of travel. From a careful investigation of this subject, I am satisfied that many young fawns, and some full grown deer, are killed, every season by wild cats, and some by foxes; men are not the only destroyers of deer. One gentleman, a keeper of a private preserve, told me of finding a fawn, a day or so old, killed by a fox; he saw the bushes shaken by the struggle, ran in, and saw a red fox run away, and found the fawn with its throat so torn and mutilated, that it died while he stood by

its side. This same gentleman told me of seeing a wild cat spring upon the neck of a large buck, in the preserve under his control, fortunately for the deer, the end of a fallen tree, with its strong projecting branches, made it possible for the deer to dislodge its enemy at the first jump, otherwise the result of the battle would no doubt have been most serious for the deer.

It seems to me that the problem can well be solved through the passage of a generous appropriation for the payment of bounty and the creation of additional preserves, or havens of refuge, such as now exist in five counties of the State, and in which bucks, as well as does, and game of all kinds, now find peace and safety at all times. A public game preserve in every county in which deer are found, would, it seems to me, to a great degree, settle this question for all time, in this way countinuing that safety to the people, now accorded by law, and maintaining the deer both in numbers and stamina.

Bear.

A most marked increase in the number of bear found in this State is reported from our rough mountain sections. I recognize the fact that bear-hunting is most strenuous and exciting, and that the carcass of a bear, when secured, is more valuable than is the carcass of a deer, that a fair increase of bear, so that each hunter may have his chance, will perhaps be a benefit to the hunter, and be appreciated by those who hunt bear, but, when I consider, that even an excessive increase of bird-life, that under ordinary conditions, is beneficial, changes the character of their work, and makes excessive increases undesirable, remembering the many and varied traits of the bear and his possibilities, I am lead to wonder, whether or not the increase of bear, made possible by the act forbidding the use of steel traps in taking this animal, may not cause injury rather than benefit to the State. I recognize both the dangerous and cruel phase, of setting steel traps in the open forests; I also remember the disposition of the bear to flee from man, every time, when given the opportunity, so that it is extremely hard to kill a bear, through the use of a gun only, and wonder, whether or not, this action will not be reconsidered in the near future. Personally, I do not indorse this provision.

Other Game.

Other game, such as blackbirds, doves, reedbirds, wild water fowl and shore birds, appear to be in usual numbers. Squirrels are reported very plentiful, in sections where large timber, their natural home, has not been destroyed; and rabbits are reported in excessive nnumbers in many sections of the State, in some sections, they are

really becoming a menace to growing crops and trees. While the rabbit occupies a niche peculiar to itself, supplying recreation and a food-supply to men, and a food-supply, easily taken, by predatory birds and animals, a condition that tends to preserve game birds and domestic fowls, I am satisfied that an increase of these animals, beyond the beneficial point is possible, and this should be guarded against. I feel that the dove, for many reasons, should be removed from the list of game birds and given absolute protection in Pennsylvania:

Forest Fires.

It is with the deepest regret that I am compelled, in touching upon this subject, to say that forest-fires have wrought untold damage during the spring just past, and in many sections that have escaped the ravages of this destroyer for years. Our splendid preserve, with many thousands of acres on all sides of it, in Clinton county has been almost entirely burned over. Since the creation of this haven of refuge I have made a personal effort to preserve it absolutely from fires, to demonstrate, through the growth of trees within its boundaries, the possibilities of forest conservation, under a care such as I was giving, and such as I allowed myself to believe, might be, and should be, given by every one entrusted with the care of our forests in this commonwealth. The improvement of the growing timber in this preserve since the time it came under our control was most marked; the tender shoots that were just springing into being at that time, had grown until the ground was shaded, and one was able to walk erect under the spreading branches. I was beginning to congratulate myself in the thought, that because of this condition, the leaves upon the ground under these trees, would never dry out as thoroughly as they had dried heretofore, and, therefore, the days of forest-fires in that preserve were numbered. One or two years more, to my mind, was all that would be necessary to guarantee absolute safety, on this tract, and there would be erected a monument to intelligent effort. Today, I am compelled to acknowledge that through the striking of a single match, my fondest hopes in this regard have been wrecked and my intended demonstration, has been reversed. The conceit has been entirely taken out of me, the growth of years, with all that means, has gone up in smoke, and we must begin again with the tender shoot that springs out of ashes of blasted hopes and bitter memories. I do not care to dwell upon this subject at any length, and only hope that experience may teach new lessons and methods, that will bring better results. I have asked the Forestry people to grant us the right to cut a double fire line, instead of a single fire-line around our preserve, one located about one hundred or more feet from the other, so that in times of necessity, we can back-fire from one to the other, in the hope, that we can perhaps save the remainder of our threatened tracts.

Work Done.

I feel that very creditable services have been rendered by the officers of the Commission during the past year. We have to be sure, had some trouble with some of our special officers, whose compensation, as you know, is one-half of the penalties secured, together with costs such as constables would receive for like services, some of these officers showing through their efforts, a special zeal to collect dollars for personal profit, rather than to enforce the law, for the good of the Commonwealth. We have recalled the commissions of several of these men for this cause, and also for other causes considered detrimental to the good standing of the Game Commission. We have directed and assisted in the prosecution of one of our officers in Fayette county, who used his commission for criminal purposes, rather than for what it was granted. We have been compelled to assist in the defense of several of our specials who were arrested in different parts of the State under charges arising out of their efforts to enforce the game laws, especially that law forbidding aliens to be possessed of guns in this State. In every instance, these charges have not only failed of their purpose, but the action taken by the officer has been sustained, or it has been shown that there was at least no criminal intent upon their part. To illustrate, in one case coming from Armstrong county, two of our special deputies going under direction of our paid protector, H. E. Hummelbaugh, of Clearfield, attempted to take guns that were used by aliens in violation of law; they secured what is known as a "blanket-warrant," the justice giving this warrant considering that he had a right to include in a single warrant, the authority to search any number of homes, introducing the name of the defendant as "John Doe;" this having been the practice in several sections of the State, not only among our officers, but also among other peace officers of the Commonwealth. Under the provisions of the act creating the Game Commission, our officers are authorized to call to their help such assistance as may be needed in enforcing the law. These officers, knowing the danger that attended their visits to the camps of aliens, took with them two resident citizens of Armstrong county, they found the guns as reported, they used no violence in securing them, but were arrested for burglary, robbery, extortion and several other charges, and were compelled to suffer imprisonment for several weeks, before the Game Commission, properly informed of their condition, was able to secure their release. I have personally investigated this case, and found that these officers were acting cautiously and carefully in their work, believing that they were right, and that every cent collected by them and belonging to the Commonwealth, was forwarded to this office. The guns seized were also forwarded to us in accordance with the law. No wrong was done to any

one; unfortunately though, the warrant under which these men searched the houses of these aliens, were technically defective, if not absolutely void; the justice considering that he had the right to include in one warrant a number of houses, and to cause the search of these houses under the name of "John Doe and others." It would appear that this is not the law, and that, therefore, these men, to say the least were technically guilty, and they were so found by the jury. The Court refused to consider these conditions surrounding these searches—that these men were under commission and bond from the Game Commission, that they were enforcing the law as it was sustained by the Superior and Supreme Courts of this State, that they collected no moneys or guns that would not have been collected under a proper warrant, and that they thought they were right,—but instead, sentenced each one to pay a penalty or undergo a certain imprisonment, of one hundred days in the county workhouse. This, I feel was not justified by the facts, but the worst is still to come. These men had some six or more indictments found against them charging extortion, they were convicted under one indictment. The attorneys for the prosecution, after the first sentence, went to these men, in jail I think, and said, we have got you, and will give you the same dose under each indictment, and also send Dr. Kalbfus to jail for receiving stolen goods, (My offense consisting of receiving and turning over to the State Treasurer the moneys paid by these aliens), but if you will pay to these aliens the full penalty collected from each, and the guns taken, or their value, and in addition pay all costs, including our fees as attorneys for these aliens, we will see that the remaining indictments are quashed; and these men without the knowledge of this office and through fear of additional punishments did pay several hundred dollars to these men, including a return of the penalties paid by these aliens, one-half was sent to me, and by me surrendered to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth under the provisions of law. These attorneys appeared to be in position to demand the pound of flesh, and did so demand it, regardless of the consequences to bird-life, or to the interests of the people of the Commonwealth, or of Justice. If they had held a loaded revolver to the head of these prisoners and thus forced the payment of this money, they would surely have been guilty of felony. I cannot see wherein any difference lies, and I hope the Game Commission will see to it that this great wrong is righted, and these, men posing as attorneys and defenders of the people, be punished as they deserve to be. I have written to the Attorney General regarding our rights and our duty in this matter, that appears to me to attack the very foundation upon which the enforcement of all law is based, namely, Justice. These officers were convicted of technical extortion, and they were deliberately forced by men having the power to pay for a release from penalties

that never should have been imposed. If this is Justice, I certainly cannot see how we are to get services from men in our employ. If I am liable to imprisonment because I receive and surrender moneys to the State Treasurer, because it afterwards appears that there was some technical defect in the manner in which the money was collected, I would certainly like to know it. Again, considering the fact that I have but a limited fund at my command to use in this work, I would certainly be disposed to use it to benefit those who were friendly to bird protection, rather than to benefit those who were blocking our work through technicalities, and I cannot help but think that this conviction is unjust, and should not have been, and unless corrected may result in serious injury to our work.

Work Before the Legislature.

As has heretofore always been the case, the question of altering, amending and adding to the game laws of the Commonwealth was much in evidence, during the meeting of the last Legislature. The fact that more than one-half of the Members were serving their first term added to the arguments usually indulged in, by many, upon this subject; numbers of these new Members being impressed with the idea that certain phases of game protection, had not been carefully considered heretofore, and that it was their duty, to get these matters righted; many of them drew their conclusions from purely local conditions, and as a result, there were more than twenty-five game bills for various purposes drafted, and many of them were introduced, the majority, though, being stopped in the Committees of the House and Senate. One bill attempted to force a wedge into the automatic gun question, through permitting the use of automatic rifles, caused considerable trouble, but was finally beaten in the Committee; another permitting the use of ferrets in taking rabbits, met the same fate. A bill to permit the killing of does, was reported out of Committee, but was defeated upon the floor of the House on second reading. The bill requiring resident hunters, to secure a license, before hunting in this Commonwealth, as drafted and presented at the instance of the Game Commission, met with the most strenuous opposition, and was defeated, still, it seems to me, it served its purpose well and attracted the attention of those who have, Session after Session, been disposed to oppose any kind of game protective legislation, so that they overlooked some things that they would otherwise have opposed.

A bill eliminating the use of steeltraps in taking bear was passed and signed, by the Governor, early in the Session. A bill was also passed and signed, limiting the number of decoys, that might be used by one person, at one time, in hunting ducks, to twenty; the indiscriminate and unlimited use of decoys by market-hunters, in certain sections, having developed into a nuisance, and the driving from the

waters, of many hunters, who were looking for recreation and pleasure only. This bill also forbids the shooting of wild water fowl before sun-rise in the morning, it being recognized that the flash of the discharge, in the darkness, invariably frightened the ducks out of the neighborhood. Another bill passed and signed by the Governor, made a uniform season for all game, as far as possible; the season as fixed by this act, for rabbits, squirrels, wild turkeys, ruffed-grouse, English, Mongolian, Chinese and Ring-neck pheasant, and quail being from the 1st day of November to the 15th day of December.

A bill was passed and signed by the Governor striking off the limitations as heretofore fixed upon our game preserves, both regarding the size of the preserves and the nearness of one preserve to another. This, it seems to me, is a move in the right direction, for while this bill did not emanate from the Game Commission, it is to be applied to our use entirely and gives discretionary powers that might be used to advantage sometimes, but it seems to me the powers thus conveyed, might well be considered carefully before being exercised. From experience, I am lead to believe that several small preserves of a size, but little, if any, in excess of those preserves already created, viz., nine miles in circumference, will mean more benefit to the State and meet with the approval of many more of our people interested in this matter, than would the creation of larger preserves, many times the size, permitted by the former law; the purpose of such preserve being to provide game for the people of the Commonwealth to hunt and take in season. I believe that in every instance the lines of our preserves should be located as far as possible from the border lines of the State lands, and never should be fixed on, or close to the line of private lands, so that the people of the State may be able to hunt in all directions around a preserve, without passing over private lands and without being turned aside by trespass notices. I believe that the taking of an unreasonably large tract of land, in any section of the State, will be resented by the residents of that section, and it seems to me it is only reasonable and just that their interests should be guarded as well as the interests of those who may reside far removed from that territory. If small preserves are created, into which game can retreat and be at rest, as under present conditions, the game within such preserve, is sure to increase and to overflow into the surrounding territory, to the benefit of men residing on that territory, as well as others, in this way creating a condition that in the majority of cases will be appreciated and approved, and not condemned. These preserves seem to be a solution of the game proposition, controlling as many phases of that subject as can be controlled in any one way. The absolute protection of deer within these preserves, protects the big buck, as well as the little buck, and continues his usefulness, and settles the question of reduced stamina, resulting from the killing of

mature bucks. Birds of various kinds are sure to migrate from these havens of refuge, into the surrounding territory, to take the place of those destroyed in various ways. One of our chief endeavors, within these preserves, should be, an absolute and systematic extermination of vermin, thus demonstrating the possibilities of game increase everywhere in the Commonwealth.

The Governor also signed our bill increasing the force of regular game protectors, from ten, to thirty, but as the Legislature failed to appropriate a fund for the payment of the salaries of these officers, or to supply in any way, the money through which even their expenses can be returned, we are in about the same position today, as we were last year, and must make the best of this condition until the next Legislature has convened.

Another bill signed by the Governor, and one meaning much to game protection in this Commonwealth, is the one that came from a direction other than straight game protection, and refers to the taxation and killing, of dogs, found running at large in this Commonwealth. Under former laws the land-owner and the lessee upon farms, or the constable, or the game protector, was given the right, under certain conditions, and during a certain season, to kill dogs *that might be running swall game off land controlled by the owner of the dog*. Many farmers of this Commonwealth, and others, thought it was the duty of the Game Commission to send its officers over the State, killing dogs, that might be thus running to their injury, and we received numerous letters upon this subject from farmers and land-owners, who desired to use the game protectors to protect private rights, but, as the appropriation given to the Game Commission was not sufficient in size to pay for services rendered in this direction, and it was not made *our duty* to kill dogs, or to protect private property, we found it absolutely impossible to do the work expected, and but little was done. Under the provisions of the old law it was the *duty* of the assessor to assess all dogs found in his territory; it was made the *duty* of the owner of the dog to pay the assessment and to attach to the dog's collar, a metallic tax-tag, in form prescribed by law; it was the *duty* of the constable of that territory to kill all dogs not assessed, and not wearing such special tag, but, as there was no penalty whatever attached to the neglect or failure of either the assessor, the tax-collector, or the constable to perform *their duty*; that *duty*, in many instances, was not performed, and dogs were running everywhere. This law, makes it the *duty* of the assessor *to assess, under a penalty*; it makes it the *duty* of the constable *to kill, under a penalty*, and finally provides that all dogs not wearing this tag, before-described, *are a public nuisance*, and under certain conditions may be killed by any person. This should bring relief to us, in the

matter of complaints at any rate, and I believe will result in the removal of numerous worthless dogs, to the great benefit of game of all kinds, as well as sheep.

Our request for appropriation as made, was altered in some respects; for instance, we thought that our paid officers, who were meeting men with guns and daily taking their lives in their hands in the enforcement of the law, were worth more than \$50.00 per month, especially as each of them, almost without exception, had returned to the Commonwealth, in fines and penalties recovered, almost, if not quite as much, as he received from the State; we felt that an increase of \$10.00 per month was well deserved, and would not be excessive; this increase was denied by the Legislature, and we received for these men, the same amount as we received heretofore.

In addition to this, we have been given \$15,000, for the purpose of creating new game preserves and maintaining preserves under our control, and for the purchase and distribution of game of various kinds in the Commonwealth. We have already considered and planned the disbursement of this fund, and I now report to you, that the two preserves decided upon, one in Perry county, and the other in Westmoreland county, are in the course of creation, the wire for enclosing same is on the ground, and the protectors decided upon, are in charge, pushing the cutting of the firelines and the fastening of the wires, etc. I have contracted for the deer, fifty does and ten bucks, to be delivered about the first of February; I am doing all in my power to exterminate vermin of all kinds, so that the turkeys, or other game, planted thereon, may be as free from attack as possible. There appears to be quite a number of wild turkeys on the Perry county tract, and it may be possible for us to catch some of them for removal to other parts of the State. If this cannot be done, I am afraid we will have trouble in securing any large number of these birds. I am preparing to feed and care for all game, either native or imported, that may be found in the new territory. I think the stocking of these tracts, should be looked after first before game of any kind is secured for general distribution, and, therefore, call it to your attention.

State Police.

Fortunately for our work, we have in this State a splendid body of men known as the State Police, whose duty it is to not only enforce the laws relating to burglary and higher crimes, but also to enforce the game laws, and to help preserve our wild birds. I feel that the Game Commission, is to be especially congratulated because of the help coming from this body of men, and while we may not be able to increase our force of paid protectors, as we would like to; through the work of the State Police force, much good can and will be done.

The Increase of Vermin.

For the purpose of thoroughly understanding conditions, I am constrained, at this time, to touch at some length upon the possible harm to small game and birds of various kinds, other than game-birds, that is very likely to come, through the presence of predatory creatures, commonly known collectively, as vermin, such as foxes, wild cats, skunks, weasels, minks, red squirrels, owls, hawks, crows, and also the house cat and the half-starved dog, with many others that I might name, which creatures, in my opinion, jointly destroy far more of our small game, than is killed by hunters, or destroyed in any way, through the use of guns. Notwithstanding the statements of Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., that, in his opinion, the disappearance of our game is directly attributable to the man with the gun, I must say, my experience teaches me differently, and I am satisfied that the man with the gun, is, in the great majority of cases, a protector, instead of a destroyer, of game. I believe, if it were not for the man with the gun, there would be no song birds or insectivorous birds left in the World, in a very limited time, because, the balance of Nature has been upset, the demands of predatory birds and animals exceeds the supply, the man with the gun is constantly destroying vermin, thus making it possible for our birds to exist. If this statement made by Dr. Fisher is correct, why is it, that our song and insectivorous birds, birds, that are not destroyed by the man with the gun, have failed to increase as they should and probably would do, were there not some enemy, or some condition, constantly depleting their ranks. Take for instance, a pair of blue birds, that will hatch twice a season, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, before they move further North for the summer. Four young birds at a hatching, which is the usual number, twice four, together with the old birds would make ten birds, the first year, and at the same rate of increase, there being no losses, there would be 6,250 blue birds at the end of five years. The wren hatches twice a season, having from four, to eight, at a hatching; take an average of six, and see what that would mean at the end of five years, there being no losses. No one will attempt to claim, that men with guns destroy either blue birds or wrens; yet, there is no such increase, and there must be a reason for this condition. Surely no one will attempt to argue that this increase has been prevented by men with guns, we know this is not the case, or through the natural closing of the life-cycle of the bird, from age, or through the premature closing of the life-cycle by disease; if it were because of natural death, or through disease, the dead bodies of the birds would be found frequently, far more frequently than they are under present conditions. To my mind, the facts as they exist, will sustain no such contention. I recognize the

fact that many of the birds and animals above-named as predatory, may possibly do some good through the destruction of rodents and insects and other things injurious to mankind, but I cannot help but believe, that the birds they kill, if left alive, would do far more good than these same predatory creatures, either singly or collectively. The statements of naturalists that an examination of the stomachs of many of these predatory birds and animals fails to show the presence of the remains of beneficial birds, is not evidence conclusive, to me, that no such birds were destroyed. I believe that these predatory creatures, gather food from sources, that because of habits, or because of the quantity, or environment, may be the most easily taken. I have handled the carcass of many predatory birds and animals, during my life-time, including numbers of foxes, and in the majority of cases, have found each one of them, lean and lank, with a comparatively empty stomach, sometimes the remains of one thing, sometimes the remains of several things, and many times the stomachs absolutely empty, going to show, that the predatory birds or animals, when killed, were hungry and ready to take any and every thing, that might come their way, and especially, those things, that might be taken through the least effort. There is no line of argument, that will satisfy me that a fox will refuse to take a ruffed-grouse, or a quail, in preference to mice, if the grouse, or quail, can be as easily secured as the mice, and I believe the experience of the great majority of hunters has lead them to the same conclusions. I know that it is not possibly to say exactly, what proportion of the supply of game birds, may be taken each year, by men, and what proportion may be taken by vermin, but we do know approximately the number taken by men, and we do know that the remainder, whatever that may be, to a great extent, disappears before the next producing season begins; we do know that upon territory where game is absolutely protected from men with guns, and vermin allowed to wander at will upon the same territory, there is no increase of game. I personally know of several tracts of land in Pennsylvania, where hunting by men in any manner, has been absolutely prohibited for a series of years, not a quail has been killed through the use of a gun, during that time, numbers of quail and other game birds, and game animals, have been purchased and released upon that land, during that period, yet the game has not increased. On land whereon quail in limited numbers were found when the territory was closed, not one can be found today, but you can see, where birds of various kinds have been torn to pieces, you can see, where a rabbit met his fate, you can see the nests of various kinds of hawks and of crows, in the trees, and in season, you can see, hawks and crows, following their usual vocation, you can see evidence of owls of various kinds, and hear their calls at night. If you find the homes of these owls, no difference what their species, you will find

to a greater, or less extent, the remains of small birds that have been destroyed, the bones and feathers being rejected. You can readily see, when the snow is on the ground, the tracks of the weasel, the mink, the house cat, the wild cat, the fox, and other creatures of that kind. We all know that these creatures, without exception, must live, and to my mind, it is the sheerest nonsense, to hope, to increase our small birds, other than game birds, or our small game, including grouse, wild turkeys and quail, unless something special is done to exterminate vermin, and I feel it is up to the Game Commission to lead in a positive movement for the creation of a fund, through the expenditure of which, vermin can be exterminated. I recognize the possibilities of fraud and deception, in making claims for bounties, but I believe the harm done in this way, is limited in extent, and is but a drop in the bucket, as compared with the great good that would come through the expenditure of a reasonable bounty fund annually, and by a reasonable fund, I mean a fund that will pay for the killing of the original stock, as well as the increase, or a part thereof; kill off not only the increase this year, but also a part of the parent stock, and there will be less to contend with next year. I think we should arrive at an understanding of conditions, as they exist, and hope the matter may be thoroughly considered, and such steps taken before the coming of the next Legislature, as may result in some action by that body relative to the extermination of vermin.

Financial Statement.

Our finances are in good condition. We started out on the 1st of June, 1911, upon our new appropriation. The following is a statement of the past two years, also that time from June 1st, 1911, to date, giving the amounts received from various sources, and the amounts disbursed:—

Dr.

To balance from former statements,	\$209 59
To Warrants on Appropriation:	
First quarter, first year,	\$2,550 00
Second quarter, first year,	2,500 00
Third quarter, first year,	2,550 00
Fourth quarter, first year,	2,550 00
First quarter, second year,	2,550 00
Third quarter, second year,	5,100 00
Fourth quarter, second year,	2,550 00
	<hr/>
	20,350 00

To Penalties and Costs:

First quarter, first year,	\$5,339 73
Second quarter, first year,	4,158 71

Third quarter, first year,	3,329 26
Fourth quarter, first year,	1,120 64
First quarter, second year,	1,197 89
Second quarter, second year,	1,807 75
Third quarter, second year,	5,429 85
Fourth quarter, second year,	1,263 39

23,647 20

To Fees for Licenses:

First quarter, first year,	\$41 00
Second quarter, first year,	48 25
Third quarter, first year,	11 00
Fourth quarter, first year,	17 00
First quarter, second year,	16 00
Second quarter, second year,	19 00
Third quarter, second year,	22 75
Fourth quarter, second year,	14 00

189 00

To Proceeds of Guns Sold:

First quarter, first year,	
Second quarter, first year,	
Third quarter, first year,	\$63 30
Fourth quarter, first year,	445 40
First quarter, second year,	17 50
Second quarter, second year,	197 50
Third quarter, second year,	211 85
Fourth quarter, second year,	86 00

1,021 55

To proceeds of waste paper sold:

Third quarter, first year,	\$5 39
----------------------------------	--------

5 39

To overdrawn check returned:

Third quarter, first year,	\$20 00
----------------------------------	---------

20 00

\$45,442 73

Cr.

By Current Expenses:

First quarter, first year,	\$2,597 69
Second quarter, first year,	2,660 53
Third quarter, first year,	2,559 15
Fourth quarter, first year,	2,588 44
First quarter, second year,	1,588 91
Second quarter, second year,	1,081 90
Third quarter, second year,	4,403 03
Fourth quarter, second year,	2,500 23

\$19,979 88

By Deposits in State Treasury:

First quarter, first year,	\$4,928 60
Second quarter, first year,	4,019 46
Third quarter, first year,	3,291 95
Fourth quarter, first year,	1,509 00
First quarter, second year,	1,213 89
Second quarter, second year,	1,948 25
Third quarter, second year,	5,575 33
Fourth quarter, second year,	1,358 39

\$23,874 87

By Half—penalties returned to Prosecutors:

First quarter, first year,	\$427 50
Second quarter, first year,	145 00
Third quarter, first year,	154 50
Fourth quarter, first year,	74 04
First quarter, second year,	17 50
Second quarter, second year,	72 50
Third quarter, second year,	88 73
Fourth quarter, second year,	5 00

\$984 77

44,839 52

Balance,	\$603 21
----------------	----------

Statement of Balance:

General fund,	\$599 71
Penalties on hand,	3 50
	<hr/>
	\$603 21

Estimated value of guns on hand and unsold \$200.00.

Total received from the State during the two years beginning June 1st, 1909, and ending May 31st, 1911, by warrants on Appropriation to the Board of Game Commissioners, \$20,350.00.

Total returned to the Commonwealth by Office \$23,874.87.

Total returned to Prosecutors, \$984.77.

Balance on hand, \$603.21.

Statement of disbursement of that part of the Appropriation to the Game Commission made for specific purposes; same being paid directly from the State Treasury to parties in interest without first coming into the hands of the Game Commission.

Dr.

By appropriation for June 1st, 1909 to June 1st, 1911, \$19,800 00

Cr.

By checks drawn directly upon the State Treasury for salaries of the ten regular protectors:

First quarter, first year,	\$2,475 00	
Second quarter, first year,	2,475 00	
Third quarter, first year,	2,475 00	
Fourth quarter, first year,	2,475 00	
First quarter, second year,	2,475 00	
Second quarter, second year,	2,475 00	
Third quarter, second year,	2,475 00	
Fourth quarter, second year,	2,475 00	
	<hr/>	\$19,000 00

I desire in this connection to call your attention to the fact that while the General Appropriation Act of 1909 set apart \$40,200 to the use of the Game Commission, but \$20,400 comes to our use directly through this office, and during the two years ending May 31st, 1911, we received \$50 less than this figure, the salaries of the paid men coming to each one by check from the State Treasurer direct. The moneys thus paid out by check from the State Treasurer amounting in total to \$19,800.00 for the two years, leaving the before-mentioned \$20,400.00 for the use of this office, for traveling expenses of all the officers, pay per day to deputies and special deputies, under specific written orders of the Secretary, attorney fees, and such other necessary expenses connected with our work. Every payment made from this office is based upon a report from the claimant, in which the work done and expenses incurred are distinctly itemized and sworn to, receipts being required for all expenditures, outside of railroad fare, exceeding in amount 50c; the checks given by this office are protected by vouchers signed by the claimants, the services rendered and expenses incurred being clearly set forth, the number of the check given and the amount paid to each party, with the name to whom drawn and the date is made a part of this voucher. These signed vouchers together with the receipts as forwarded to us are deposited with the Auditor General, and passed upon by that office before a warrant for the next succeeding quarter is sent us. Notwithstanding our earnest effort to draw these vouchers consistently, making them as plain as possible, we are sometimes called before the Auditor General to explain or add to, the statements made on the face of a voucher, the auditor frequently saying, your office may thoroughly understand this matter and the moneys paid out are no doubt due; but, we must ask that you clearly specify in detail the transaction upon which this payment is based, so that this office, as well as your

own, may understand the matter, and the voucher may show plainly exactly what was done. To illustrate:—Sometime ago a certain violation was reported to us; our paid officers were so employed that I found it impossible to have any one of them do the required work; I therefore, wrote to a deputy, located in the neighborhood of where the violation was reported, directing that he look after this matter, and saying that this office would pay him for services rendered in this investigation, at the rate of \$2.00 per day and expenses not to exceed \$2.00 per day for a fixed period, naming the time. During the period he was thus employed, he made an arrest for another offense, securing a penalty of \$25.00, one-half of which he sent to this office with his report, and which was deposited with the State Treasurer, the officer retaining the other one-half, or \$12.50. In making out the voucher, I said a certain number of days, so much, expenses incurred, so much; total, less one-half of penalty retained, \$12.50 balance due, so much, and the check was drawn for that balance, deducting the \$12.50 retained during the time he was in our paid employ. The voucher appeared to me to be plain and clear, and I saw no fault in it, until I was called before the Auditor General, who pointed out to me that by permitting this officer to retain this \$12.50, and drawing my check upon the appropriation for the amount less \$12.50, I had increased the appropriation given to the Game Commission by the State just that amount, and which could not be allowed. In other words, I should have returned the \$12.50 to the State Treasury, instead of allowing the officer to retain that amount, and should have drawn the check against the appropriation, for the full amount of the claim made by this officer. If this man had been acting upon his own initiative, and had not been under the pay of this office, he would have been entitled to retain one-half of all penalties received by him, as the law provides that all prosecutors, excepting paid officers of the Game Commission, may retain one-half of all penalties recovered for violations of the game laws. When this man was placed upon our payroll for even a limited number of days, we considered that every dollar earned or collected during that time belonged to the State.

I am citing you this simply to show how clearly our accounts are criticized and examined by the Auditor General.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH KALBFUS,

Secretary.

Statement of Finances Since June 1st, 1911.

First Quarter, June 1st, to August 31st, 1911.

Dr.

To balance from former quarter,	\$603 21
To warrant on appropriation,	2,550 00
To penalties collected,	2,626 82
To fees for licenses and tags,	10 10
To proceeds of guns sold,	79 50

5,819 63

Cr.

By current expenses,	\$1,295 85
By deposits in State Treasury,	2,710 92
By half—penalties returned to prosecutors,	5 00

4,011 77

Balance,	\$1,807 86
----------------	------------

Statement of Balance:

General fund,	\$1,804 36
Penalties on hand,	3 50
	\$1,807 86

Second Quarter, September 1st, 1911 to November 30th, 1911.

Dr.

To balance from last quarter,	\$1,807 86
To warrant on appropriation,	2,550 00
To penalties and costs collected,	2,683 15
To proceeds of guns sold,	247 50
To proceeds of licenses issued,	35 50
To proceeds of waste paper sold,	2 50

\$7,326 51

Cr.

By current expenses,	\$2,949 10
By deposits in State Treasury,	2,853 65
By half—penalties returned to prosecutors,	65 00

5,867 75

Balance,	\$1,458 76
----------------	------------

Statement of Balance:

General fund,	\$1,405 26
Penalties on hand,	53 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,458 76
	<hr/> <hr/>

Preserve Fund.

First Quarter, July 1st to August 31st, 1911.

Dr.

To warrant on appropriation,	\$1,875 00
By current expenses,	358 11
	<hr/>
	\$1,516 89
	<hr/> <hr/>

Second Quarter, September 1st to November 30th, 1911.

Cr.

To balance from last quarter,	\$1,516 89
-------------------------------------	------------

Cr.

By current expenses,	819 69
	<hr/>
Balance,	\$697 20
	<hr/> <hr/>